Amusements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West. AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Cormencita. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Howery-Evening-Con-

cert and Vandeville.

CASINO 8:15-The Pussing Show-S to 1-Roof Garden, Vaudeville. COLUMBUS THEATRE -8:15 Harbor Lights. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax.

ELDORADO-Glimore's Band-Vaudeville.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The Mikado. COSTER & BIAL'S S-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 8 to 11-Scenograph of the World's Fair.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8 to 12-Vaude-

wills.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Afternoon and Evening—Sousa's Band and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals. Evening—Grand Fireworks and Lalla Rookh. POLO GROUNDS 4 Baseball.

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New Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Chinese gunboats and warships are guarding the coast of China to prevent the landing of Japanese troops; a battle is imminent in Corea; the Japanese war loan has been fully sub scribed. == The Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons objected strenuously to the Govern ment's attitude toward questions affecting Irish interests. - The Satanita defeated the Britannia; the Vigilant's bottom is uninjured, but her centreboard cannot be moved. - President Hyppolite, of Hayti, is said to be fatally ill.

Congress.-Both houses in session. == Senate: The four "popgun" tariff bills were reported back with amendments and placed on the calendar, == House: Only routine business was

Domestic,-Ten thousand textile workers are out on strike in New-Bedford. "Mrs. Robbins," who swindled many Harvard men in New-York last May is under arrest for similar offences in Hartford, Conn. ==== Eugene V. Debr testified before the Labor Commission in Chicago. === The annual camp-meeting of the Ocean Grove Association began. = stitutional Convention discussed the Judiciary article.

City and Suburban .- Miss Emma Schaftner, while driving in the Park, was thrown from her carriage and killed. - George T. Landrin, seven years old, was run over and killed by a trolley car in the Annexed District, ==== The striking tailors were permanently enjoined from interfering in any way with the employers. - Charges were preferred against Captain Stephenson; the trial of Captains Cross and Devery was continued. - New-York beat Chicaat baseball and Brooklyn defeated St. Louis. ==== Stocks were irregular, the industrial group advancing under the lead of Sugar Refining, while the railway list reacted under realizations. Sterling exchange advanced slightly, but

money on call ruled easy at 1 per cent. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, cooler; northwest winds. Temperature yesterday; Lowest, 67 degrees; highest, 79; average, 72%.

Persons going out of town for the Autumn can h we The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The most interesting witness yesterday in the combined police trial now going on in Mulberry-st. was Edward Kilpatrick, the courageous builder who refused to submit to police black mail. His story was in substance the same as that given before the Lexow Committee. When asked for the names of two builders who had been blackmailed, Mr. Kilpatrick startled the courtroom by exclaiming: "I cannot give you the names of two builders who have not been blackmailed by the police." This is a suggestive statement regarding the wide extent of the police operations, for his share in which Captain Stephenson, it was announced yesterday, is to be put on trial next week.

In his testimony before the National Labor Commission appointed by President Cleveland Mr. Debs made one statement that will command the special interest of a large number of people. It is that the American Railway Union had to use all its influence last year to prevent strikes during the World's Fair. Imagine the condition of thousands of visitors to Chicago a year ago if there had been a general tie-up extending over several weeks! The country has not known heretofore how much it owes to Debs. But Debs now admits that, while he had no hand in ordering the recent strike, he would have ordered it if he had had a voice in the matter. He feels very bitter against the Federal courts, which he thinks prevented the strike from succeeding.

The Senate Finance Committee has done a perfectly useless thing in the most solemn way imaginable. The Democratic quota in the committee having been filled out by the appoint ment of Mr. White, of California, to take the place of the late Senator Vance, the majority proceeded yesterday to report the four "popgun" bills, after making important changes in those relating to sugar and barbed wire. Inasmuch as the Senate on Saturday adopted the Murphy resolution shutting off any further consideration of tariff matters at this session, the meaning of the Finance Committee's tactics is not easy to understand. This is merely going through the motions of legislation, and can have no effect

dence of Democratic virtue and patriotism by ally released them. ingsulous campaign orators. Stranger things have happened.

The commission engaged in considering the best method of disposing of the city's garbage is getting its preliminary work well in hand, Several plans have already been submitted to it, and others will be received up to September 3. A plan which will no doubt receive a considerable share of attention is that of Commodore Melville for large steam scows which could dump their loads far out at sea in all weathers, If dumping at sea is to be continued, the scheme of Commodore Melville obviously has great advantages over the present system. But there are some indications that the commission may favor the cremation of the city's waste, which seems the most rational method of disposing of it. Of all patent plans for treating garbage and other refuse the members of the commission should beware.

It is not the Federal courts alone which have intervened to prevent disorderly acts by persons who have seen fit to go on strike. A few weeks ago Judge Dugro, of the Superior Court, granted an injunction against 600 members of the Tailors' Union of this city forbidding them to interfere with the non-union men who had taken the places of striking members of the union in a certain shop. The matter was brought before Judge Beach, of the Supreme Court, who yesterday continued the injunction, holding that the question at issue was not one between capital and labor, but between order and disorder. Judge Beach lays down the sound principle that "the constitutional privilege to pursue lawful business without hindrance or 'molestation" must be "fully protected and "firmly upheld."

LET HIM HAVE TIME.

The President is reminded by some of his impetnous followers in the Democratic press that his inaction is costing the Government from half a million to a million dollars a day. It is true that while he is battling with malaria and pondering over the tariff situation the whiskey distillers are withdrawing stock from bond so as to avoil additional revenue taxation; but in view of the magnitude of the act of self-stultification which he is called upon to perform in signing the Tariff bill, he ought to be allowed as much time as possible in reconciling himself with the situation now confronting him. It is not often in American history that a political leader is called upon to reverse himself as suddenly and completely as President Cleveland will be compelled to do, if he signs a Tariff bill which he condemned without qualification only a few weeks ago.

Hardly a letter or a speech which the Presi dent wrote or delivered in the canvass of 1892 can be reconciled with the measure which Congress has sent to him. He opened that campaign in Providence by quoting the Eighth Commandment against the Protection system; and now he is called upon to sign a bill for the protection of monopolies and trusts.

When the President accepted the nomination he wrote these vigorous sentences: "Every Gov-Pernment concession to clamorous favorites in-"vites corruption in political affairs by encour-"aging the expenditure of money to debauch "suffrage in support of a policy directly favor-"able to private and selfish gain. This in the 'end must strangle patriotism and weaken pop-"ular confidence in the rectitude of republican cinstitutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also 'involves a question of morals." The President is now required to sanction a concession to the Sugar Trust which will enrich monopolists at the expense of the people. He is asked to do this when the refiners have confessed that they contributed locally to the Democratic campaign fund in Democratic States. It is legislation for private and selfish gain after suffrage has been debauched. Can it be anything else than "a question of morals"?

In the same letter of acceptance President Cleveland wrote: "We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our Republic, and we shall fall to reach our National destiny if "greed and selfishness lend the way." He is now forced either to sign or veto the tainted Trust bill, which has been lobbied through Congress under the most scandalous circumstances, which the Senate committee did not dare to investigate. Greed and selfishness lead the way, and the President is asked to repuliate his principles and to follow in the wake of legislative corruption.

In his speech at the Madison Square Garden Mr. Cleveland said: "Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that cuntustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toll, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase "the fortunes of those for whose benefit this "injustice is perpetrated." If he signs this bill he will increase taxation on one of the chief staples of imported food, and at the same time will increase the fortunes of the sugar monopo lists by exactions wrung from the consumers.

In the same address he exclaimed: "We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage while "his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of "high Protection." He is now required to sign a bill which deprives the farmer's wool of protection, while the fron ore and coal of corporations are excluded from foreign competition and all the rapacious trusts are provided for. He is asked to do this, when he has himself demanded in indignant tones: "How can we face the peo-"ple after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principles?"

The President ought not to be hurried. He is entitled to all the time he can get before branding himself for perfidy and dishonor.

EFFECIS OF ARBITRATION.

The British Covernment has taken decisive action to prevent the fitting out of war vessels at Glasgow and Newcastle for either China or Japan. The Islam and a torpedo-catcher have been seized by the customs officials, and will be detained until condemned or released by process of law. These measures have been adopted under the Foreign Enlistment act for the maintenance of neutrality, but the bearings of the Alabama decision are at once recognized by the English press, and the action of the Government is commended on that account.

It is noteworthy that while the Alabama ar bitration and the adoption of the three rules affected the relations of Great Britain and the United States alone, the principles of the award have been tacitly accepted as of general application. England is under no treaty obligations. to exercise due diligence in preventing the conversion of its ports into a naval base for the Asiatic rivals, but it is acting consistently with the principles affirmed by the Geneva arbitrators. The United States Government has been equally solicitous to proceed with the utmost caution whenever any approach has been made to the conditions of the Alabama case Indeed, in the flurry caused by the attempts of Russian agents to purchase steamers in 1878 in American waters, and in the first stage of the Itata complications, the Government in its effort to stand straight has leaned backward. France, moreover, even went so far in the Chilian civil war as to detain for a considerable period vessels of war which were built by the Balmaceda

whatever unless it shall be construed as an evi- Government, although the highest court eventu-

All these instances reveal the force of the example set by Great Britain and the United States in submitting the Alabama case to arbitration. That great transaction has tended to contests at Grayesend ought also to be behind multiply precautions against violations of neutrality law, and has excited throughout Christendom a sense of moral obligation in time of army of silly and shallow admirers. But even war which was lacking thirty years ago. Even when the conditions do not offer a close parallel to the Alabama case, Governments are inclined | trayed a marked reluctance to defend his desto err on the safe side and to exercise a degree of diligence in trading and dealing with nations in a state of war which was not formerly known. This is a sign of advancing civilization. The practice of neutrality on the lines of the three rules will inevitably exclude the purchase and equipment of vessels of war abroad, and limit naval warfare to the fighting forces actually possessed by the belligerents,

LEGAL EDUCATION. Members of the recently organized Section in Legal Education of the American Bar Association are desirous that the discussion of this subject at the annual meeting of the association this week in Saratega should prove interesting not only to lawyers, but to the general public. It is an obvious truth that all the people are deeply concerned in the matter, whether they think much or little about it. The laws under which they live are chiefly made by lawyers, and the preservation of their rights depend to a great extent upon the quality of the legal profession. A member of the bar in a private communication upon the Saratoga meeting has lately called our attention to one of the topics which are likely to be considered there. He says truly that courts and lawyers are potent forces in the social organization, which is designed to secure the highest advantage of all; that the influence of the bar not only in the administration of justice and in legislation, but also in leading public opinion, is enormous, and consequently that the education of the bar has a di rect and most important bearing on the common welfare. He is convinced that members of the profession in general and teachers of law in particular are anxious to raise the standard of legal education, but points out what he regards as at present an insurmountable obstacle in their way, namely, that law schools are al most entirely dependent for revenue upon the fees of students.

A consideration of this financial difficulty leads our correspondent to express surprise that while educational institutions of various kinds are constantly receiving large endowments so little has ever been done for law schools. "I do not think," he says, "there is a single school that "can afford to be indifferent to the revenue de "rived from the fees of the students. A few 'schools have a revenue independent of fees "but it is small and generally appropriated to a "specific purpose, such as a professorship, lect ureship, etc. A large proportion of the schools "have no endowment at all." The fact is doubt less as our correspondent states it. Perhaps It is not so inexplicable as at first thought it might appear to be. Professional schools scarcely ever have a strong hold on the affections of their graduates, for reasons which do not need to be set forth. Gifts which are inspired largely by sentiment naturally go to colleges, and there are other substantial causes for such a preference. But when this is admitted, the fact remains that other professional schools are more frequently enriched by gifts and bequests than schools of law. Theological schools naturally make a strong appeal to the devout, and are in reality very seldom, if ever, self supporting. But the question why medical schools are more fortunate than law schools cannot be so decisively answered

We venture to suggest that one reason why law schools are generally left to take care of themselves is that the practice of the law involves comparatively little gratuitous profes sional labor, Lawyers, of course, perform a large amount of public work for which they are paid at a low rate, or not at all, in money; but for such work they commonly are, or expect to be, remunerated by the rewards of ambition. not generally promoted from the highest motives, the rule is. No fee, no service; and the rule is not subject to very numerous exceptions. Physicians, on the other hand, in hos pitals and in private practice devote a great deal of time and strength and skill to the affileted without any expectation of recompense excepting, perhaps, in increased proficiency, while at the same time they are in an especial degree victims of the credit system. The clergy, as we have said, stand in a peculiar relation to the rest of the community, but certainly the services which they are expected to render gratuitously are not too generously recognized.

If, as we surmise, the infrequency of gifts and bequests to schools of law is in a measure to be explained by the foregoing considerations, it does not follow that the endowment of such institutions should not be encouraged. We be lieve, on the contrary, that private generosity in that line might produce results of permanent value to the public. A higher standard of legal education is certainly desirable, and the opinion of high-minded members of the bar to whom the financial obstacle appears exceedingly serfous is entitled to a respectful hearing.

FIGHTERS WHO DO NOT FIGHT. The ruffians who have obtained notorlety and blg prizes by thumping each other are chiefly busy with their tongues in these days. Most of them can talk with far more nimbleness, activity and energy than they ever display in the prize ring, and the air of England and America is still thick with challenges, defiances, disputes and denials. In the intervals between their noisy exchanges of epithets most of the sluggers divert themselves with drunken brawls in barrooms. Some of the most contemptible of these lawbreakers have invaded the theatres and succeed in filling their pockets by clownish curicatures of acting. If the newspapers would ignore the ridiculous vaporings of prize fight ers, and if amusement-seekers would stay away from the playhouses which are degraded by their antics, these fellows would soon sink back into the obscurity from which they ought never

to have emerged.

The craze for prize fighting appears to have abated to a considerable extent on both sides of the Atlantic. A few years ago there were dozens of so-called athletic clubs in Great Britain and in the United States, which were organized solely for the purpose of getting up matches between pugilists. When the passion for these brutal contests was at its height, thes clubs competed with each other in offering the most extravagant sums for battles between wellknown boxers. In those days the most notorious sluggers could demand almost any terms. A purse of \$10,000 for a fight was looked upon by a Sullivan, a Corbett, a Mitchell or a Fitzsimmons as too paltry for a moment's thought. These bruisers insisted that \$25,000, \$30,000 \$40,000 and even more should be offered before they would sign an agreement for a contest, Rewards for successful slugging reached lofty figures in those times. In the years during which John L. Sullivan was defeating all autagonists in the ring the total of his gains from his various fights and exhibitions must far have exceeded a quarter of a million dollars. This comfortable fortune he has squandered in riotous debauchery. Other notorious bruisers enjoyed large revenues from the prize ring. The Coney Island Athletic Club gave immense prizes and made big profits until an aroused public sentiment compelled the Kings County officials

to stop the fighting at Gravesend. McKane, Newton and Sutherland were the chief supporters of the Coney Island Athletic Club. All three are now in prison, and all the prize-fighters whom they engaged to violate the law in the stone walls

For a long time after his victories over Sul-

livan and Mitchell James J. Corbett had an

these fools are losing faith in him. He has bepleable title of prize-ring champion against Peter Jackson, the black bruiser, whom many thousands of experts in slugging believe to be a better fighter than Corbett. The two men fought once in California. The result was a "draw," but Jackson had then suffered recently from an accident and was by no means in his best condition. The partisans of Jackson insist that if he could make a contest against Corbett a "draw" when he was out of condition, he could certainly defeat Corbett when in his finest form. Ever since Corbett overcame Sullivan and Mitchell Jackson has been eager to meet him again. Corbett insisted that Jackson should fight in the South. Jackson very prudently and sagaciously refused to do this. A black man who should vanquish Corbett in the South might be in danger of lynching. Black men have been lynched in the South for lesser crimes than defeating a white champion of the prize ring. They have been put to death by lynching in a number of cases because they spoke and labored for Republican principles and Republican candidates in violently Democratic communities. The lynchers in such cases said that their victims were dangerous agitators and inciters to riot. If Jackson should be successful over Corbett in a prize fight in a Southern State he might be in peril of lynching as a dangerous agitator. Jackson desired to fight Corbett in England. This would have been just and fair to both sides. But Corbett refused to accept this offer. The probabilities are that Jackson and Corbett will never meet again. Corbett has been "bluffing" all along, and has shown no earnest intention of fighting Jackson. He has been seeking to increase his disgraceful notoriety and to advertise what he calls his acting. With Corbest, the champion, cutting such a figure before the world, with McKane, Newton, Sutherland and other backers of prize fights in prisonwhere all backers of such fights and all prizefighters ought to be with the tremendous falling off in public interest in the sluggers, with the bankruptcy and breaking up of prize-lighting clubs in all parts of the country, the twilight of the prize ring has surely set in.

THE NEW TARIFF. The new Democratic tariff is distinctly not Democratic tariff in principle. In important portions it treats all Democratic principles and pledges with absolute contempt. In spots it is really and highly protective, and the favors granted to a few monopolies are all the worse because other industries with which they have relations or compete are ground into the dust under Free-Trade theories. Thus one manufacturer of certain kinds of steel is enabled by high duties to pay his hands as high wages as they have received, or even higher, while other manu facturers of steel in the same neighborhood, producing different articles, are forced to reduce wages 30 per cent or shut up. The favored monopoly can thus get labor cheaper, because thousands doing similar work will be thrown out of employment, even while he can realize a great profit without any reduction. But while favoring some interests, the Bill of Sale professes to be protective in almost every part, and its profession is generally fraudulent.

The Democratic theory that specific duties are deceptive and wrong in principle this tariff disregards wherever it finds a particular interest that its framers wish to aid. But a perfect comprehension of the fact that ad valorem duties open the way to fraud, and thus render protection unreal and untrustworthy, is shown in the choice of such duties wherever an interest was to be slaughtered while a show was to be made of defending it. Thus the rice of the animals and breadstuffs of Northwestern farmers have only the bogus defence of ad valorem duties. New specific duties are created for favored interests; on round wire, for instance, blasting powder, lithographic plates on cardboard, eigar labels, red pepper; and the duties on cotton goods are more fully specific than those of the present tariff; while the great woollen industry is left to destruction with only ad valorem duties, and nearly all the duties on cutlery, flax and linens, leather, buttons, boller plate, hoop iron, chains, fence and corset wire, pails, firearms and railway fish plates, are ad valorem, and leave producers at the mercy of fraudulent importations. The following shows the character of the duties in the present tariff, and the character of the duties on the same articles under the proposed tariff:

Under Proposed Tariff. | Under Proposed Tariff. | Com- Ad | Duties, ciffc. | pound, val. | Free Skip'd. | Specific | 622 363 16 19 83 1 | Compound | 123 8 31 84 | Ad valorem | 315 10 | 289 24 1 | Ad valorem | 10 | 8 | ... | Porm'ly free, | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | More than half the present specific duties are

retained, and in sixteen cases they are made compound, while twelve new specific duties are added, so that of wholly or partly specific duties there are 440, against 745 in the present tariff. This suffices to show how little respect has been paid to the great Democratic principle. But in 150 cases specific duties are changed to ad valorem, and in 83 the articles are made free, Out of 123 compound duties 84 are made ad valorem, only 31 retained in compound form, and 8 are made purely specific. Out of 315 ad valorem duties in the present tariff 280 are retained in the same form, though mainly at different rates; only 24 are made free, and 1 is omitted apparently by mistake, but 10 new ad valorem duties are added, including 4 on sugar and others on fans, unrbrella ribs, dates, offices, pincapples, orchids, and apparently on diamonds though a legislator of the class which sprinkles in punctuation marks as from a pepper-box put a semi-colon after the word diamonds, making it question for litigation whether they are not admitted free.

The transfers to the free list include 25 hanges under the lumber schedule, 19 under chemicals, 18 under wool, 15 under agricultural products, 10 under flax, hemp, etc., 8 under sundries. S under metals, and 4 under spirits. There are none in the cotton, silk or paper schedule. The following shows the relative importance of these changes in each schedule, the values and duties given being according to importations in 1893;

Values, \$712,779 Earthen and glass Metals 636 1,131,240 10,416,441 1,653,845 431,460 9,701,438 18,416,882 4,707,679 Sundries

Out of \$400,009,658 imports now dutiable, only \$352,997,228 remain dutlable under the proposed tariff, and the duties on these are expected to be reduced from \$184,600,000 to \$135,772,187, a reduction of 26.5 per cent. The changes are calculated to destroy important branches of manufacture in chamicals, metals, flax and hemp, woollens and sundries, besides those which the heavy reductions of duty will affect But in place of \$48,839,828 taken from duties on articles remaining dutiable, and \$13,761,436

taken off from articles made free, the Sugar and Whiskey bill imposes about \$43,000,000 on sugar and \$20,000,000 on whiskey, less the many millions which the two great trusts can pocket.

In unity there is strength. Which is why Mr. Flower is solid for himself.

Senator Vest's blunt declaration that he positively will not retire from public life at the end of his present term is purely an ex-parte statement. The sovereign Commonwealth of Missouri is entitled to a hearing on the question.

Altgeld, of Illinois; Walte, of Colorado, and

an exhibition of the luminous and spectacular lunacy which they mistake for statesmanship. This mysterious inaction excites a suspicion that those quaint performers have a new comedy in It is suggested that the remarkably fine weather of the last few days may be due to the assembling of a large number of scientific persons in Brooklyn. There are some weather sharps among them, who ought to be able to give an authoritative opinion on the subject. If science is really responsible for the good weather, everybody must

present up to date cannot be easily recalled. The popgun was never less effective than just at present.

hope that the American Association will meet in

this vicinity soon again. An August like the

Anarchist Mowbray defiantly proclaims that he and his fellows "will fight shoulder to shoulder," but he probably means jaw to jaw. Nevertheless, it will be satisfactory to all hands if the Anarchists hang together.

Now that myriads of grasshoppers have begun to destroy the crops in the central portion of the State Governor Flower will probably hasten to assure the farmers that the invasion is merely an inevitable result of the Republican victory last fall, and that his own re-election will be a guarantee against its recurrence. Mr. Flower bears all the outward appearance of one who seriously regards his own political success as an invincible safeguard against every disorder from potato rot to sun spots.

At last accounts Mr. Croker was in the hands of his friends. He can recognize the voice of duty when it calls him, and he has a fine ear for

The State Civil Service Commissioners have begun to revise their classifications and make up new schedules. Evidently the recent investigation by a Senate Committee has not been without an effect. It was shown by unimpeachable evidence that there had been innumerable violations of the law almost from the hour it went into effect. Clearly it is time for the Civil Service Commissioners and for all State officials to obey the law in both spirit and letter, or to suffer punishment if they neglect to do so.

The Legislature of New-Zealand brings forward a bill limiting the length of the speeches in that body to fifteen minutes, and the result of the experiment will be looked for with some interest. If it be found to work there, some such restriction may come to be generally applied to legislative proceedings with the result of saving a good deal of time and suppressing a good deal of twaddle like that which has accompanied the proceedings of the present Congress. Nobody has been enlightened or in any way benefited by it. It has served the purpose of darkening counsel and flinging dust in the eyes of the public and confusing and bewildering all the subjects it has touched, and has not only exasperated, but has bored the country to the verge of madness. If the quarter-hour rule had prevailed here the Democrats could have shown what enormous fools they were in a comparatively limited period and gone home to receive the kicks of their constitu-

President Cleveland falls back on Buzzard's Bay in such a condition of demoralization and disgust that he is not likely to make his customary score among the bluefish, tabling Lamont's resolut to give them a turn and returning without his approval the legislation on the subject of the captain of his cathout.

The attempt of certain persons in Gravesend to have the annexation of that town to Brooklyn declared null and vold has met with a decided rebuff from Attorney-General Hancock, who was asked to begin an action to have the annexation act pronounced unconstitutional. Mr. Hancock does not so into the question of the constitutionality of the law, but he declines to take the step proposed, and gives good reasons for his declination. The annexation of the town has, on the whole, given good satisfaction. The malcontents will not be able to use the legal machinery of the State to uphold their contention. They must either give up the fight or invent some new way of going about it.

Artificial pearls and rubies are now made with such skill as to deceive experts and introduce confusing conditions into the commerce of these estly and precious ernaments. The diamond is also produced by artificial means, but so far only of small size, though the experimenters look forward to the production of Kohlnoors, Regents and Orloffs which cannot be distinguished from the glittering and priceless treasures recovered from the mine. The trophies of art in the modern period are indeed miraculous, working revolutions in all things, making the wonder of yesterday the commonplace of to-day, turning old giories into dreams and old historic jewels like those which burned on the breastplate of the high priest or encircled the pontifical mitre or the king's crown into pebbles and unregarded trinketry. That state of things has not yet come about, but it seems to be on the way, and may bring with it new social decrees and usages in the matter of ornament and introduce a new scale of prices in the jewel trade.

The President has recovered from his majaria. but to any rightly constituted mind "party perndy" and "party dishonor" must appear the same under the shadow of Gray Gables as beneath the roof of the White House.

The Pope is old, and in no long time must hand the keys over to his successor. So that the decree making independent and somewhat vicepontifical in character the authority of Satolit in this country may only last out the term of the present incumbent of the Papal chair. It is not likely to survive it, as he is a protegé of the present Pope, who has heaped upon him powers and authorities thought here by some to be exorbitant and superfluous. A new Pope will be likely to revoke his commission at once, and perhaps annul his legation altogether.

There is a good deal of talk in certain quarters, mainly from people who think themselves wise above what is written and who take keen delight in their half-knowledge, adverse to the use of the bleycle by women. The charge that it is immodest for women to ride the bicycle is not deserving of serious attention. A modest woman is as modest on a wheel as in a drawing-room; and even if she wears what are collectively classed as "bloomers" her costume is not as deserving of notice as the bathing suits which women wear unchallenged at all our seaside resorts. The question whether bicycle-riding is infurious to women's health is a most important one; the answer can only be given as the result of experience. Undoubtedly harm has been caused by excessive riding; but so it may be caused by too much walking or rowing. The general testimony seems to be that the use of the

bicycle in moderation is beneficial to women, and in some cases the results have been found exceedingly good. Exercise on the wheel is to exhilarating that beginners are doubtless aften tempted to ride too much. Against this they should be warned; but the bicycle rightly em-ployed will in all probability promote health and happiness.

PERSONAL.

The Bailey family, to the number of about 29 descendants of James and Richard Balley, of Ray. ley, Mass., held their second annual reunion last week in Andover, Mass. There were members present from every New-England State and some in the West. The Rev. A. F. Bailey, of Bradford, Mass, was elected president of the association.

Pennoyer, of Oregon, have allowed an entire When the new President of France was captain month to pass without treating the country to When the new President of France was captain of the guard of the Aube Department in the Franco-Prussian war he was particularly interested in a young man who proved to be the best marks, man in the company. "And how did you learn to man in the company. "And how did you lean to shoot so well?" the captain asked. "Killing the rab-bits on your estate, Captain," was the frank reply. The peasant is now one of the most arden taims-ers of the new President, who never neglects to pay him a visit when he goes to the country.

Bilind Tom is in the West giving exhibition of his peculiar powers upon the planoforte. He appeared recently in Springville, Utah, and "The Co sette" of that town notes as one of the most plear zette" of that town notes as one of the most plea-ing and difficult parts of his programme the playing of the "Fisher's Mornpipe" with the right hand. "Yankee Doodle" with the left, while he man "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "each at" being clearly defined and the words plainly heard."

Henry C. Work, the author of "Marching Through Georgia," was a printer, who brought his first song "Kingdom Coming," to Dr. George F. Root, then member of a music publishing firm in Chicago. It pleased the latter so well that he induced the poser to give up his trade and devote all his time poser to give up his trade and devote all his time is writing songs. He became a prosperous busines man in Chicago, but lost all he had in the great he and never recovered his prosperity. He lived the last years of his life in Hartford, and died them and, though he was not a soldier, the Grand Army of the Republic decorates his grave with flower, and an effort is now being made to erect a monment to his memory.

Andrew Franklin, of Burlington, Kan, is one of the oldest pensioners on the rolls of the War De-partment, having been born on Christmas Day, in 1791. He fought in the war of 1812, in two Indian wars, and served as a teamster in the Civil War. In spite of his 163 years, Franklin, it is said, "can do more chores than most men at sixty."

All who ever knew Charlotte Cushman will join in regret at the recent death of her old attendant and friend Saille Mercer. The actress's blography reveals in what estimation she held this faithful mulatto woman, who entered her service at the age of fifteen and who was her right hand and trusted friend till her death. She remained in the family of her late mistress's nephew, W. E. Cushman, mon as a friend and guardian of the household than a servant. Saille Mercer was sixty-six years old and had been with the Cushman family more than fifty years. Her death took place recently at Onters, Y. Y. where she was spending the summer with Mrs. Cushman.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A San Francisco fisherman has a cat that is mil to love water as much as other cats love a rug in front of a grate fire. When he goes fishing the cat lies quietly in the boat and does not appear to mind how wet he gets. When the seine with its one, trying to shake it as he would a mouse. He does it entirely for sport, as he never attempts to eat the large fish, and lives almost wholly on the smaller ones used for batt.

Professional Ethics Involved - Everett Wrest-This here paper says whiskey kin be made of sawdust.

Laymand Sowre-I wonder ef it would be any disgrace for a gent to saw wood of he knowed whiskey would be made from the dust-(Cincinnal Tribune.)

The "blevele stamp," which was brought into exist ence in San Francisco by the recent railroad strike, is likely to be much prized by stamp collectors. For more than a fortnight San Francisco was practically cut off from all ratiroad communication, and a bicycle mail service was gotten up by the agent of a bicycle manufacturer between that city and Freno, a distance of about 210 miles. It continued for four days, when the blockade was raised. Stamps and stamped envelopes were hastily designed and several hundred printed, the stamps being sold at 25 cents apiece and the envelopes at 30 cents. Of the 130 letters carried, 315 were stamped and forty were sent in stamped envelopes. Used specimens are already commanding a high premium in San Francisco, the papers of that city say, as high as \$5 being paid the stamps, while the used envelopes are expected to bring from \$5 to \$10 each.

Governess—Jenny, what is music? Jenny—Melted architecture. Governess—What! Jenny—Yessum. Didn't you say the other day that architecture was frozen music?—(Caicago

Wonder is sometimes expressed as to where a the bicycles made each year are sold. To answer this question "Hardware" says that in a certain little town in Ohio, which possesses a population of about 1.100, there are sixty bicycles owned. The multiply that town by the whole United States.

Mrs. Weems—I do believe you were scared half to death when you proposed to me.
Mr. Weems—Indeed I wasn't. I thought you would say no.—Indianapolis Journal.

A traveller from the South described recently cos of the oldest and most popular dishes in Kentucky, which is known as "burgoo." It is an outdoor concoction, and many massive pots of it are said to have simmered over a hot fire in the open at political gatherings in Kentucky. The making of "bor goo" is thus described: In the bottom of the big pot some red pepper pods are thrown; then potatoes, tomatoes and corn are added; then a half-dozen nicely dressed prairie chickens are thrown into the pot, and also a half-dozen of the fattest farmyand chickens are added; then a couple of dozen softshell crabs and three or four young squirrels are thrown on the heap. Enough clear spr vater is poured into the caldron barely to varied contents, and then the fire is started. It must be allowed to simmer slowly for six hours and an old superstition is that it must be stired with a hickory stick in order to give it the

Mrs. Nucook—Isn't it funny, dear, we are next troubled with many tramps? Why is it, I wonder! Mr. Nucook—Probably because you always give them something to eat, darling—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Now that the rumors of ruin to the Delaware peach crop have for once proved true, the prophets of damages to the Florida orange groves seem to have taken courage. Florida papers say that the present outlook is for a crop only one-half of two-thirds as large as that of last year, owing to the spring drouth. They therefore look for considerably higher prices.

The man who had a little piece of lawn in front of his house about as big as a greenback, and who took care of it as if it were a baby, was patient around it the other morning with a pair of scissors and a razor, when a neighbor came by and hung his chin over the fence.

"Why don't you have a lawn mower." he asked, after contemplating the scene as minute or two.
"I don't want a lawn mower, replied the land-scape gardener, "what I want is more lawn, after the neighbor hurried away before the house should fall upon him and crush him still more.—Densified Press.

A Paris correspondent describes one of the old industries of that city to be found in a little so in the Rue des Ecoles, which deals exclusively the second-hand boots of the men who work size sewers. These boots are furnished by the sain and come half way up the thigh, and each man is allowed a new pair every six months. When new they cost \$3; when sold second-hand they relize the modest sum of 50 cents; but as at 6,000 pairs per annum are sent to the Rue Ecoles, it makes quite a booming industry. The leather of these boots is, so to speak, tanned by the alkaline and greasy water in which the seven cleaners paddle, and they are eagerly sought for by the great Parisian bootmakers; for this leather being at once tough and light, serves to sustain the curve of the Louis XV heel.

"Ef I give you your dinner," asked Mr. Haises, "will you turn the grindstone awnile?" "Naw," said Dismai Dawson. "I ain't no crask agitator."—(Cincinnati Tribune.

Another change has taken place in the old house on Sixth and Spruce ats. Philadelphia, in which Joseph Jefferson was born, and now the very darklers in the house are ignorant of his existence or of his glory. Until recently the house was occupied by a dealer in Florentine casts which is at less one form of art. But now there is a barber's state the side window and a Russian pedier's state at the door, and the dwelling is a tenement-heat given over to the lower class of Poles.

"Away," cried he, "away with the present order"
"Why?" they asked him.
"Because it isn't fresh," said he. "Ginme another order of scrambled eggs." (Indianasois and ask.)